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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES DONATO, JUDGE

> San Francisco, California Wednesday, December 16, 2015

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

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(Appearances continued on next page)

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Official Reporter - U.S. District Court

APPEARANCES (CONTINUED):

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Wednesday - December 16, 2015 1 10:25 a.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 Calling civil 15-3747, In Re Facebook THE CLERK: 4 5 Biometric Information Privacy Litigation. 6 Counsel, please come forward and state your appearances for the record. 7 MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. 8 Williams on behalf of Nimesh Patel. 9 MR. BERNSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 Bernstein on behalf of plaintiffs. 11 MR. NGUYEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Alex Nguyen on 12 13 behalf of the plaintiffs. MS. GOLDMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Lauren 14 15 Goldman from Mayer Brown on behalf of defendant Facebook. 16 MR. PARASHARAMI: Good morning, Your Honor. Archis 17 Parasharami from Mayer Brown on behalf of defendant Facebook. 18 MR. NADOLENCO: And good morning, Your Honor. 19 Nadolenco, also of Mayer Brown, on behalf of Facebook. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Who's going to take the lead for 21 the plaintiffs? MR. NGUYEN: That's me, Your Honor. 22 23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Nqueyn, tell me -- I'm having a little trouble following this -- what is your dispute 24 25 about the enforceability of the SRR?

Your Honor, I'm sorry, I didn't hear. 1 MR. NGUYEN: Enforceability of the SRR that Facebook 2 THE COURT: says it requires all of its users to accept. 3 MR. NGUYEN: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 Essentially, the terms -- Facebook's argument requires the Court to credit outside the records facts which Facebook isn't 6 even sure about. 7 They say "on information and belief" that whoever signed 8 it for Facebook would have agreed to those terms. And they 9

it for Facebook would have agreed to those terms. And they asked the Court to draw unwarranted legal inferences from -- from those outside-the-record materials.

And so, at this point in the case, Your Honor, it's a burden of Facebook to show that the terms which the complaint doesn't rely on, doesn't cite, and we also dispute, essentially how those terms would have been presented to the user.

So in order --

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THE COURT: Are you arguing that there's some fact dispute about whether every Facebook user agrees to these terms?

MR. NGUYEN: Your Honor, on the record before the Court, the complaint says specifically that the plaintiffs did not consent to have their biometric data taken. And, also, we don't know --

THE COURT: By the way, why isn't that enough to incorporate the SRRs by reference?

I mean, you say they didn't consent. The consent document is the SSR.

You all struggled mightily to avoid mentioning the SRR. I get that. But when you say things like, "Well, we never told Facebook," aren't you by implication referencing the SSR? And can't I now rely on it by incorporation?

MR. NGUYEN: No, Your Honor. This case is about the statutory violations completely separate from the SSR which essentially governs the plaintiffs -- it describes the use of the Facebook.

THE COURT: I know that. But you do say the plaintiffs did not consent. You're preempting what might be a defense under the BIPA. Consent is a defense under the BIPA. Or part of a defense.

So you're saying they didn't consent. Well, the only way to say they didn't consent is to look at their terms of agreement in this case, the SRR with Facebook.

So why have you not at least implicitly incorporated those into the complaint?

MR. NGUYEN: Because the consent that we're talking about in the complaint deals with the statute. BIPA is an informed consent statute.

So this is a statutory case, Your Honor. The plaintiffs did not consent to have their biometric information taken from them. So it's not --

THE COURT: Listen. We're going to get to BIPA later.

Right now I'm just looking at whether you made enough of a reference to the SSR, covertly and inferentially, to bring it in.

And I'm not hearing you tell me why you didn't. You're saying, "We didn't consent. We didn't consent. BIPA consent is different."

That may all be true. But isn't the starting point: What did you actually say as a user to Facebook what Facebook could do? So that's the SRR; right?

MR. NGUYEN: In the cases that Facebook has cited, the C.M.D. case and the Song fi case, for example, the contract or the terms were made explicitly part of the complaint. And they were quoted as part of the complaint. The causes of action involved things like breach of contract or other causes of action that emanate from that particular complaint.

This case is completely different. The complaint does not at all rely on the terms. It does not cite the terms. And we dispute to the extent there is any authenticity.

So, in other words, Your Honor, in this case, which is a purely statutory violation, we do not cite the complaint. And this is not a result of clever drafting, Your Honor. This is about a specific statutory violation.

And so that's distinguishable from other cases which Facebook has cited, like the C.M.D. or the *Song fi* case, which

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explicitly rely and quote from --
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              THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that.
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          Let me ask you this: So you're contesting your clients
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     ever agreed to the SRR?
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              MR. NGUYEN: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Even that baseline
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    proposition, you contest that they ever agreed to the SRR?
              MR. NGUYEN: Your Honor, the -- Facebook itself isn't
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     sure how the consent would have happened. And consent --
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              THE COURT: I'm talking about you. You on the
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    plaintiffs' side. You contest your clients, all three of them,
     all the lead clients here, you're saying that you all dispute
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     that they signed or agreed to the SRR?
              MR. NGUYEN: Your Honor, what I can represent to the
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     Court is that the plaintiffs don't have a recollection of
    having agreed to -- to the SRR at issue in this case. So they
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     don't remember --
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                          That's not helping.
              THE COURT:
          Look. You've raised a contract formation defense to this
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     motion, okay. You've said, Judge, you can't pull the trigger
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     on this because the contract was never formed binding us to
     California choice of law.
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          That's one of your arguments; right?
              MR. NGUYEN: Correct.
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              THE COURT: All right. So tell me what -- don't tell
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me the clients don't remember. Just tell me what the legal claim is. "Your Honor, here's an example." Maybe this isn't what you're saying. Say whatever you want. This is just an example. "Your Honor, we deny that the SRR is enforceable because, one, our clients never signed it; two, it's unconscionable." Whatever it is. Just lay it out for me because I couldn't get it clearly in your briefs okay.

MR. NGUYEN: All right. Okay, Your Honor. What we're -- what we're arguing in our contract formation argument is, number one, Facebook is not -- the contract at issue, and they are multiple which they attached, is not properly before this court at this stage in the proceedings. That's the first argument.

The second argument is that Facebook, based on information and belief is -- cannot show that the plaintiffs assented to the choice of law provision because that's a factually heavy -- that's a factually dependent dispute hinging on a number of things: How it was presented; where; whether it was clicked on; whether hyperlinks worked; et cetera.

The third argument on the contract formation is that even if Facebook is able to show assent, the choice of law provision in this case is completely independent from the statutory claim in this case.

So the restatement that they cite --

THE COURT: Just look at the formation issue. All

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So there's no assent. And it's outside the complaint.
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     right.
     Focus on this issue.
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              MR. NGUYEN: Right.
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              THE COURT: What else on the formation issue?
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     unconscionable? Did you argue that? You had a couple of
    passing references. I wasn't clear whether you were really
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 7
     saying it or not.
              MR. NGUYEN: Right. It's unconscionable in the sense
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     that -- it's procedurally unconscionable in the sense that it's
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     a --
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              THE COURT: Let me step back. When you say
     "unconscionable," what body of law are you invoking?
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     California law or Illinois law?
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              MR. NGUYEN: California law, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: California law.
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          So you agree that the enforceability of the contract
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     should be tested under California law. Plaintiffs agree with
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     that?
              MR. NGUYEN: Well, Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: Counsel, just take a position. It's yes
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             I'm just asking you to move this thing along.
     or no.
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              MR. NGUYEN: Yeah.
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              THE COURT: What body of rules am I, at your proposal,
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     going to follow? You propose that for all these contract
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     formation issues and whether the SRR is enforceable, California
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law provides the rule of the day; right?
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              MR. NGUYEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: California. Yes?
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              MR. NGUYEN: I believe so.
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              THE COURT: You said yes. So you're going to live
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    with that, okay.
          All right. So California law is going to provide the rule
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     of decision pursuant the plaintiffs. I'll get to the
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     defendants in a minute.
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          Now, under California law are you arguing that the choice
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     of law provision is unenforceable because it's unconscionable?
              MR. NGUYEN: No, Your Honor. That's part of our
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     fundamental public policy argument.
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              THE COURT: Take it one step at a time. Are you
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     attacking the SRR and specifically the choice of law provision
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     as being unconscionable?
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              MR. NGUYEN: Not as being substantively
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    unconscionable.
              THE COURT: Well, you have to have both in California,
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    procedural and substantive. If you're going to give up on one,
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     you're giving up on all, is my understanding, okay.
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              MR. NGUYEN: Correct, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: So there's no unconscionability challenge
     to the SRR or the choice of law term --
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              MR. NGUYEN: Correct.
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THE COURT: -- right? 1 Okay. All right. Let me hear from the defendants. 2 You can stay there, Mr. Nguyen. You can stay there. 3 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Goldman. 4 5 MS. GOLDMAN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: You agree California law governs the 6 enforceability and formation questions? 7 MS. GOLDMAN: Yes. 8 THE COURT: Now, I have to say, I'm not uncomfortable 9 with taking judicial notice in the right circumstances. 10 this is a much more detailed factual attack on the SRR than I'm 11 comfortable resolving on judicial notice. I can't see it. 12 Your counsel is right. For whatever reason, it is not 13 clearly referenced in the complaint. There may a little bit of 14 15 an inferential hook, but it's rather thin. 16 And there are just too many things here on assent and 17 enforceability, and all the other issues we touched on, to let 18 me comfortably say this is something easily verifiable by ready 19 turn to something outside the courtroom. 20 So why am I wrong? MS. GOLDMAN: Because, Your Honor, plaintiffs have 21 22 never disputed assent. And they have never disputed 23 enforceability. Counsel was just asked to say on what grounds plaintiff 24 disputes --25

THE COURT: It's in the opposition. They said they never agreed to this.

MS. GOLDMAN: No. They said they never agreed to have their faceprints taken by Facebook.

He did not say, "We did not sign up for the contract." He did not say, "We are the only people who have managed to sign up for and use Facebook without agreeing to its terms." Terms which have one --

THE COURT: I don't think that's right. The midsection of their brief says, "We never agreed to the choice of law. We were never asked to agree. It was hidden." He has given up on unconscionability, so you don't have to worry about that.

I mean, there's a whole thing in here about, "We were duped and misled into choosing California law, and we didn't do that." And that's clearly a formation issue.

MS. GOLDMAN: It's really not, Your Honor, because when we -- when plaintiffs filed these cases in Illinois, we moved to transfer the cases to California under the foreign selection clause in the SRR, which appears in the same paragraph of the SRR as the choice of law clause that we are now invoking. Plaintiffs looked closely at our motion and then they stipulated to transfer the cases to this court.

The cases came to this court. They filed their amended complaint. The amended complaint says that each of the

plaintiffs has an active Facebook account, but doesn't respond at all to our showing that everybody who has an active Facebook account agreed to Facebook's terms both as a condition of opening that account and as a condition of using the account.

Under Rule 201, under the incorporation by reference doctrine, the Court can take judicial notice of facts that are not reasonably subject to dispute. This is really plain and simple.

THE COURT: I really don't see that here because section B of their argument is Facebook fails to establish that plaintiffs assented to its choice of law clause.

That is not resolvable by judicial notice. What am I taking judicial notice of? That the plaintiffs assented? They say they didn't. Now, whether they have a good argument or a bad argument remains to be seen. But in that context, judicial notice just doesn't work.

Now, if you're saying that they made some kind of admission in agreeing to venue the case here, you know, tell me more about that because I don't see that in the papers.

MS. GOLDMAN: The stipulation did not exceed the enforceability of the contract. But surely, Your Honor, if they had facts to dispute, to suggest that they alone, among Facebook's users, somehow signed up for and used the service without agreeing to the terms, they presumably would not have stipulated to transfer, which was pursuant to those terms. And

they presumably would have put those facts in their complaint or in their opposition to the judicial notice or in their brief.

And they've never alleged any facts. They never said, "Well, the print was too small."

THE COURT: I don't think they need to plead in an anticipatory fashion, "And, oh, by the way, the SRR doesn't apply." They don't need to do that. That's not their case. The case is you broke the law in Illinois.

And, by the way, the weight of authority is against you on this, rightly or wrongly. But when people challenge the Court's reliance on judicial notice proposals because there are disputed issues of fact, most courts say, "I can't consider it."

This is a 12(b)(6) motion, okay. This is the start of the case. You're asking me to make a whole bunch of fact findings about what these specific plaintiffs did; what they understood; what they agreed to; what they didn't agree to.

The plaintiffs have said, "We dispute all that. We think Facebook is wrong. There's no way they are going to be able to show this."

So my inclination is to give you a choice. And we can talk about this. I am not going to proceed under a 201 judicial notice approach or incorporation by reference. There just is not enough here for that to happen.

However, I will give defendants the initial opportunity to make a choice. You've got two arguments here attacking the complaint.

Now, if you want to press the "California law prevails" argument, I can get you to early summary judgment. We can do it in January. All right.

So plaintiff is going to be put to the test. They said they've got a bunch of facts saying, "We never agreed."Now, they will have the opportunity to show that at summary judgment.

And we can put this issue to rest. That is the only vehicle I can see to get to the information that I would need to resolve a fact dispute.

So what do you think about that?

MS. GOLDMAN: Well, we think that the Court does not need to even reach any of this because it is so clear that the plaintiffs haven't stated a claim under the Illinois statute that they've cited.

THE COURT: In that case you can, you know, withdraw the California argument. Or I can deny it. Do you want to withdraw it?

MS. GOLDMAN: I'd like to confer with my co-counsel.

THE COURT: It's withdrawn without prejudice. You can renew it after the facts develop. Under the 12(b)(6) stage I can't grant it because there are too many fact issues.

MS. GOLDMAN: We understand, Your Honor. 1 We'd like to have a sense of how the Court plans to rule 2 on the rest of the motion before we decide whether or not to 3 4 withdraw that argument. 5 THE COURT: Well, initially, I have to say I thought we can just reach the BIPA. But I'm -- it's kind of wasteful, 6 7 from an efficiency perspective, to do that and then have you all come back in two months and say on summary judgment, "Oh, 8 we never agreed to this, and California law, in fact, 9 10 prevails." Or "We did agree to it, and California law 11 prevails." In other words, some development that that actually undercuts any Illinois state law ruling because, all the 12 13 sudden, it turns out California is, in fact, the order of the 14 day. 15 MS. GOLDMAN: Understood, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Do you understand what I'm saying? 17 MS. GOLDMAN: Yes, I do. 18 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Nguyen. MR. NGUYEN: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 20 In our brief we lay out, really, regardless of whether or 21 not plaintiffs agreed to the choice of law provision in the SRR, the Court should still apply Illinois law for fundamental 22 23 public policy reasons. So --THE COURT: But that's not the point. 24

The point is if it turns out later that Facebook is right

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and California law prevails, I don't want to go through a whole thing on Illinois law when it turns out California law is the trump card. It's a waste of time and borders on being an advisory opinion. It's not worth your clients' money, the defendant's money, or the Court's resources.

That's the issue. Do you understand what I'm saying?

MR. NGUYEN: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: There is no doubt in my mind Facebook is going to come back -- this is just me talking -- and say in two months, "Here are the facts to show that California law governs."

I don't want to spend all this time in a matter of first impression in Illinois state law, a state 2,000 miles away from here, that I'm not even in, opining about their privacy statutes when I don't need to and maybe shouldn't have because Illinois law doesn't apply.

So I'm trying to get you to tell me: Why should we not put this on hold and go to a contract formation early summary judgment? You say you have facts that are going to kick the SRR to the curb. You should be chomping at the bit to show that to me.

MR. NGUYEN: Yes, Your Honor.

What we're saying, Your Honor, is that under restatement, which is the heart of the case, Illinois fundamental public policy governs here because, as the Court can see and as we

cited --

THE COURT: You're asking me to do a choice of law provision analysis without having shown me that there's any conflict in the laws yet, because nobody has committed to which law applies.

I only do the choice of law when you say Illinois and the defendant says California and there's a legitimate basis for that.

Right now you say, "We can't say California because there's a whole series of fact disputes that cannot be resolved in a 12(b)(6) motion." That is your argument. And I'm saying, okay, let's go forward on early summary judgment and get that resolved. Then we can see where we are.

It may be that California law applies. In which case it will be probably not so hard to get rid of the Illinois claim. I don't know that, but that seems like the way it would turn out.

Now -- or it may be that California law applies, but Section 187 of the restatement and those tests say, nevertheless, Illinois should still be the order of the day. Or it may be California doesn't apply and goes forward.

But there is at least one scenario where California applies and Illinois does not get a voice. And in that situation, I am concerned about burning a lot of time on Illinois until we figure out whether California is in play or

not. That's all that I'm saying.

Okay. So why not just do summary judgment at the end of January? This is an easy issue. Your clients are going to say, "I did this, this and this when I signed up. I never saw X. I never saw Y. I never saw Z. And Facebook never told me anything about it." And Facebook will say, "Here's what we do. You can't use this service unless you click. We have a record of the click." Whatever it is.

This is not hard. It really isn't. This comes up in almost every Internet dispute where somebody says, "I'm not bound by the terms of service." Okay. But this is early.

It's just 12(b)(6). I can't just reach out and, you know, run glibly through the facts.

I have to have the foundation either in the complaint -which I don't because you all dispute it on the plaintiffs'
side, which is perfectly your right -- or I have to have a
basis in fact based on material from outside the record, which
I can only handle, unless you two tell me differently, under
Rule 56. That's where we are.

MS. GOLDMAN: May I have a moment to confer with my colleagues, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You're the lead counsel, Ms. Goldman.

MS. GOLDMAN: I understand.

THE COURT: Just tell me what you want to do.

MS. GOLDMAN: Well, Your Honor, it's our position that

plaintiffs, like everybody else, clearly signed up for the --for the terms when they signed up for Facebook accounts and
when they continued to use them.

The Court can take judicial notice of Facebook's rights and responsibilities which is on the website. The website is massively invoked throughout plaintiffs' complaint.

THE COURT: Okay. But those are all dealing with fact issues. I'm not going to do it your way. So just tell me what you would like to do.

MS. GOLDMAN: And the Court will not rule on the statutory claim until --

THE COURT: No, that part we're discussing. So tell me, I'm asking both of you -- look. I'm just asking two things, okay. Do you want to go to summary judgment on the formation issues? I can do that in January. It is an easy thing to do. And you all can be amply ready for it. It's just not that hard. We can do it that way.

Step one can be: Are plaintiffs subject to the SRR and the choice of law clause? Okay. After that we can continue this discussion about is California or Illinois going to govern the outcome of the case. Maybe California law does. Maybe Section 187 says no, Illinois has a fundamental policy, and we go there.

All right. What I do not want to -- this is the third time I've said it. Please, if you're not following it, tell

me.

What I do not want to do is have you and the Court spend a lot of time on Illinois and then somebody comes back in April and says you can't use Illinois law because of X, and that turns out to be right.

MS. GOLDMAN: Understood, Your Honor. We --

THE COURT: That's the point that I want to avoid.

Let's just talk here among friends. This is nonbinding.

How would you two like to manage this case?

Let me start with Mr. Nguyen.

MR. NGUYEN: Our position, Your Honor, is that the Court should proceed on the entire case because the case is fairly limited. There are two arguments with respect to whether or not BIPA applies. And that is, number one, the fundamental public policy which we have cited in our briefs and which the defendant has opposed under the restatement would mandate that Illinois law applies.

The second argument, which is -- an argument is that the plaintiffs in this class that Facebook has failed to meet its burden to show that plaintiffs have agreed to the terms of the service. But even if they did, our position is going to be that fundamental Illinois public policy, which we have cited as being in the Constitution in the legislation, and the statutory structure in Illinois would still apply.

So our preference, Your Honor, would be for the Court

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to -- rather than do it piecemeal on the question that will not
 1
     settle the case, to do it all at -- all at once.
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              THE COURT: If California law applies exclusively, how
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     can you have an Illinois state law claim?
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              MR. NGUYEN: Because, Your Honor, under the
     restatement, as long as the plaintiff can show that fundamental
 6
    public policy --
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              THE COURT: What if I reject that? What if I find --
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     what I'm saying is, if I find California law governs and you do
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    not come within the exceptions of the restatement, that kills
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     your case. You're finished. That's my point. There is a
    potential dispositive outcome on choice of law. You keep
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     telling me there isn't, but that's wrong.
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          You say, "You're going to see it my way on public policy."
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15
     That's not guaranteed.
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              MR. NGUYEN: I understand that, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Maybe I will. I don't know.
          So that is a cutoff. It's a hard stop in the case.
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                                                               And
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     that's what I'm concerned about.
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          Now, I don't know if it's a 5 percent possibility or a 95.
     I just don't know. But we're talking aloud here about how to
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     handle that eventuality.
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              MR. NGUYEN: Right.
              THE COURT: Just to be crystal clear for the fourth
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time, I do not want to go down this path and then have that

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5 percent or 95 percent opportunity manifest itself, and it turns out all of this work on Illinois was for nothing because public policy, or whatever, says Illinois law just doesn't apply. Okay. That's what I'm saying.

MR. NGUYEN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to give the defendant one last chance. What would you like to do?

MS. GOLDMAN: We agree with you, Your Honor. We view this as a threshold issue. We do not believe that plaintiffs will be able to show that they did not assent to the terms.

We think it is an easy thing for us to show that they did assent and those terms are enforceable; that there is no public policy concern; and that California law should carry the day under the restatement. So we agree that the Court should proceed with that as a threshold issue.

THE COURT: Mr. Nguyen.

MR. NGUYEN: Your Honor, again, I preference it's going to be that the Court take it up all at once, also, because the discovery that would be involved in showing the fundamental public policy portion of it and for the Court to reach the merits on that isn't going to be that --

THE COURT: That's a legal issue. Why would there be any fact discovery on whether this is a fundamental public policy? What's that going to be?

MR. NGUYEN: There isn't. That's why I think, Your

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Honor, that the Court can -- can decide both those issues right
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    now.
              THE COURT: All right. Here's what we're going to do:
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          Plaintiffs have put formation of the contract, assent,
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 5
     other essential issues into dispute.
          Those are not disputes I can resolve within the confines
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     of the 12(b)(6) motion or on the face of the complaint. And
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     request for judicial notice and incorporation by reference just
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     goes too far, in my view.
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          So we will set a half-day evidentiary hearing on the
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     formation and assent issues for January.
          I don't think I have -- Lisa, what is the third Monday in
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13
     January?
                         It's a Holiday.
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              THE CLERK:
              THE COURT: How about Tuesday? What is that?
15
16
     19th?
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              THE CLERK:
                         Yes, the 19th.
              THE COURT: How about January 19th?
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              MS. GOLDMAN: Your Honor, I have a trial beginning in
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     federal court in Massachusetts on January 25th. And I believe
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     that we have some pretrial hearings scheduled for the week
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     before that. Is there any way we could put this off until the
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    middle of February?
              THE COURT: That's a little far down the road.
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    have other colleagues.
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Understood, Your Honor.
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              MS. GOLDMAN:
              THE COURT: Actually, you probably want to do a little
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     discovery before this; is that right? Both of you?
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 4
     Mr. Nquyen?
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              MR. NGUYEN: Yes, Your Honor.
              MS. GOLDMAN:
                           Yes.
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                          In that case, why don't we set it for --
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              THE COURT:
     is Monday the 30th -- what's the first Monday in February?
 8
                          The 1st.
              THE CLERK:
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              THE COURT:
                          We'll set it for February 1st, all right.
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          So you all tee up whether or not the SRR has been assented
         And if there are any specific issues for the choice of law
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     provision that for some reason have other unique factual
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     components, bring those up as well. All right.
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          I will promptly decide after that. And then we will go to
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     the issue of if California law applies, whether 187 public
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    policy exceptions suggest that I should, nevertheless,
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     disregard that choice of law term and apply Illinois.
              MS. GOLDMAN: Will that lateral legal issue, Your
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    Honor, be decided at this hearing on the 1st or --
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              THE COURT: You should be prepared to argue that as
22
     well, okay. You have the briefing on that. There's no more
23
    briefing on that. You can brief the summary judgment issue,
     okay. You should do that. Just work out a schedule you're
24
25
     comfortable with.
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And then we'll have the hearing. Because I'm assuming the 1 plaintiffs -- there is going to be some fact dispute. Facebook 2 is going to say, "You all have to do it." And plaintiffs are 3 going to say, "We never did." 4 So it seems to me a hearing is inevitable. So we'll do 5 that. Okay. And then we'll resolve all of this within that 6 7 context. All right. Now, what else is happening? Are you all doing anything 8 else right now? 9 MS. GOLDMAN: No, Your Honor. We've submitted the 10 11 case management statement according to the Court's order. THE COURT: What about disclosures? 12 13 MS. GOLDMAN: The disclosures are due on January 8th, Your Honor. 14 We would request that any additional discovery be held 15 16 until we resolve this threshold issue that the Court has 17 identified. THE COURT: Well, why don't we -- do you have any 18 problem, Mr. Nguyen, just, sort of, focusing on this for the 19 20 moment? MR. NGUYEN: Your Honor, we have provided -- we have 21 issued discovery in this case on December --22 23 **THE COURT:** Let me ask. What is the fact discovery? Let's assume you go forward under the BIPA. What do you need 24

to know? Isn't it just an up or down on whether it applies or

25

not? 1 2 MR. NGUYEN: Yes, Your Honor. But as we stated, whether or not assent happened is a fact-specific inquiry. 3 So we've issued some discovery going to that, essentially how the 4 5 user interface looked. THE COURT: Assent to the SRRs. 6 7 MR. NGUYEN: Correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: We're going to do that in summary 8 judgment. Let's say we get past this and it comes out your 9 way. I was struggling to think what discovery you actually 10 11 need at that point. MR. NGUYEN: It's not going to be voluminous, Your 12 In fact, our first discovery consisted of 7 13 Honor. interrogatories and 16 reguests for production --14 15 It's really an issue of law whether you THE COURT: 16 come within the BIPA or not. Right? 17 MR. NGUYEN: Correct, Your Honor. There may be some residual issues about how the tag suggestion feature actually 18 19 works and things of this sort. But it's not going to be 20 voluminous. 21 So we could, if it goes forward, set this THE COURT: 22 for trial, if we need to, pretty soon. Right? We could do the middle to the end of 2016. 23 MR. NGUYEN: Correct, Your Honor. 24 25 THE COURT: You have class cert.

MR. NGUYEN: 1 Yes. 2 **THE COURT:** I'm not even sure there are any experts; right? 3 MR. NGUYEN: I don't know if any experts will be 4 5 necessary, Your Honor. But I assume it's going to be pretty much here's how the tag feature works and here's what the 6 statute is. I think it's going to be fairly limited, Your 7 Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Do you agree, Ms. Goldman? MS. GOLDMAN: I think it's very hard to say. We think 10 11 it's very clear that this case is going to be resolved on these threshold legal issues. 12 THE COURT: Assume it's not for a moment. They've 13 raised a claim under BIPA. And they say, "We're within the 14 15 BIPA." What fact issues are going to go with that? They live in Illinois and they're Facebook users. They've been tagged. 16 17 What's left? 18 MS. GOLDMAN: Well, whether Facebook functionally 19 complied with the statute. There could be any number of 20 factual issues. We don't think any of these come into play 21 because we think it's so clear that the statute is -- it's just

Did Facebook more or less, or as you put it, functionally comply? This is not a case where -- I'm not hearing from

THE COURT: But those are all small issues.

inapplicable to tag suggestions.

22

23

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either one to tell me otherwise. This is not a case where
 1
     there is going to be massive fact discovery on either side.
 2
     It's just not that kind of case.
 3
              MR. NGUYEN: Right. The issue is was there, you know,
 4
 5
     informed written consent? And was there a public policy about
     the, you know, facial -- biometric information being posted.
 6
          So the universe of documents, Your Honor, and the universe
 7
     of the proof is going to be fairly limited.
 8
              THE COURT: That seems right to me.
 9
          You two are getting along? Everybody is working
10
11
     cooperatively?
              MS. GOLDMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
12
13
              THE COURT: All right. Work this out so we can get
     lined up for the hearing. Work out -- get the discovery done.
14
15
    Don't stand on deadlines. Just make it happen as much as you
16
     can.
          If you have a problem, I have very easy discovery dispute
17
     resolution mechanisms. Make sure you read my order. All
18
           And you can call me up and we'll work it out over the
19
     right.
20
    phone.
          I would like to get this done promptly. Work hard in
21
     making that February 1st date work.
22
              MS. GOLDMAN: If I could just ask the Court --
23
              THE COURT: Yes.
24
25
              MS. GOLDMAN: I will be at trial that day. And I
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really would like to be at the hearing. I spent a lot of time
 1
     focusing --
 2
              THE COURT: Are you the lead person?
 3
              MS. GOLDMAN: At the trial I am the only --
 4
 5
              THE COURT: For everything. Is this basically your
     thing?
 6
              MS. GOLDMAN: It's Mr. Nadolenco and me, Your Honor.
 7
     But I am the person who has spent a great deal of time focusing
 8
     on all the choice of law issues.
 9
              THE COURT: I can't wait until March. You have a
10
     trial starting January what?
11
              MS. GOLDMAN: 25th.
12
              THE COURT: In Massachusetts.
13
              MS. GOLDMAN: Yes. But I expect it will be over by
14
15
     February 14th, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: I know people always expect that. But
17
     trials are live shows. They never go the way anybody thinks.
18
              MS. GOLDMAN: I understand, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Nguyen, do you want to --
19
20
     can you live with -- wait.
21
          When does Eberhard start, Lisa?
          When does Eberhard start, Jack? Do you know?
22
23
                 I think it starts the 22nd of February.
              THE CLERK: You have Johnson on the 22nd.
24
25
              THE COURT: I have Johnson on the 22nd?
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THE CLERK:
 1
                          Yes.
              THE COURT: Okay. I have a long trial starting in
 2
     February.
 3
          Is Eberhard before that?
 4
 5
              THE CLERK: Let me check.
          January 25th.
 6
              THE COURT: I thought I moved that.
 7
          Didn't we move Eberhard?
 8
              LAW CLERK: (Shakes head.)
 9
              THE COURT: Is it set for the 25th?
10
              THE CLERK: Let me check the docket.
11
              THE COURT: These are cases that I know are going to
12
13
          So I've got to take a moment here.
              THE CLERK: Yeah, you must have. The pretrial is set
14
15
     for the 10th.
16
              THE COURT: I thought I did. I think I scheduled them
17
     for the 22nd with Mr. Johnson.
          So can you bring up the 2016 calendar.
18
              THE CLERK: What date?
19
20
              THE COURT: Ms. Goldman, when are you done in
21
     Massachusetts?
              MS. GOLDMAN: I am confident that we will finish
22
23
     sometime by February 14th. I think it should be by the 14th,
     but I don't know for sure, Your Honor.
24
          If necessary, I'm sure that one of my colleagues could
25
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cover the hearing. I just would appreciate it if the Court
 1
     could wait a few extra weeks.
 2
              THE COURT: How about March 2nd?
 3
              MR. NGUYEN: What's the date?
 4
 5
              MS. GOLDMAN: March 2nd.
              MR. NGUYEN: March 2nd.
 6
                          That's a Wednesday, Your Honor.
 7
              THE CLERK:
                          I know. Wednesday is dark days during
              THE COURT:
 8
     trial.
             So I could accommodate you on the 2nd.
 9
              MR. NGUYEN: March 2nd, Your Honor?
10
              THE COURT: Yeah.
11
12
              MR. NGUYEN: Yes.
              THE COURT: Probably will be after my law and motion.
13
     I really don't see this as being more than half a day, unless
14
15
     you disagree. All right.
              MS. GOLDMAN: Understood, Your Honor. And thank you
16
17
    very much. I appreciate it.
18
              THE COURT: You should thank Mr. Nguyen too.
              MS. GOLDMAN:
                            Thank you.
19
20
              THE COURT: March 2nd.
21
          In the meantime, why don't you focus on this. And let's
    not get too far afield before we get the choice of law issue
22
23
     resolved, okay.
          Anything else I can help you with?
24
25
              MS. GOLDMAN:
                            Thank you, Your Honor.
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1	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
2	MR. BERNSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	(At 11:02 a.m. the proceedings were adjourned.)
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
10	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
11	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
12	
13	DATE: Friday, December 18, 2015
14	
15	$V_{1}A \cdot C_{1}A$
16	Katherine Sullivan
17	
18	Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, RMR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter
19	
20	
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